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Weather Forecast for Thursday. Washington, Feb. 9.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Bain, followed by fair; much colder, porthwesterly winds. For Missouri: Rain; much colder; variable winds becoming northerly.

For Kannas: Rain, clearing Thursday; colder in extreme eastern portion; northerly winds.

KANSAS CITY'S TIME NEXT.

The Kansas Editorial Association, at yes terday's session, adopted a resolution strongly indersing the proposition to hold a centennial celebration of the Louisians purchase at Kansas City in 1963. The people of Kansas and of all other states within the limits of the purchase recognize the fact that Kansas City is the proper place for such a celebration. With the exception of New Orleans at the lower extremity, and St. Louis at the eastern edge, Kansas City is the largest city in the territory. It is doing the greatest volume of business in proportion to population, and is growing faster and improving more rapidly than any other city on the continent. It has greater number of railroads and is mor easily accessible than any other possible candidate for the honor. And last, but not least, Kansas City business men have the nerve and the enterprise to put the un dertaking through and make it a magnifi-

So far only one other city has entered the field, and that is St. Louis. The mat ter has been talked about there, but noth ing has been done, and it would not be difficult for this city to take the lead and speedily distance the slow old town or the bank of the Mississippi, Chicago recently held a great celebration. Atlanta and Nashville followed suit on a smaller scale. Omaha will have an exposition this year. It will soon be time for Kansas City to enter the show ring. The question is on for our business men. If they want this important centennial celebration they can have it. But the decision will have to be made without very much delay. Five years is none too long a time for preparation for such an exhibition as this one ought to be. There will never be a more auspiclous time for Kansas City to invite neigh boring states to join with her in holding great Western exposition.

MINISTER DE LOME'S POSITION. The charge of the Cuban junta at Wash-

ington that Spanish Minister De Lome several months ago wrote a letter to Jose Canalejas, Premier Sagasta's personal rep resentative in Cuba, in which the minister denounced President McKinley, will have to be very substantially proven before it ill be given any credence by others than the jingoes.

It is not nearly so improbable that Mintiments attributed to him as it is that he would deliberately commit such sentiments to paper, even in addressing a persona friend who fills an official capacity.

Although diplomatic usages do not require the Spanish minister to enter any denial of the charges, or pay any attention whatever to them unless an explanation is de manded, he hastens to denounce the letter as a forgery, gotten up by the Cuban junta for the purpose of discrediting Spain's representation in this country.

Those making the charges state that the letter was stolen by one of their repre sentatives at the risk of his life, an admission that in itself will weaken their case very materially, since the relations between Spain and the United States are not such as to justify tactics of this sort to discover the nature of secret communications.

SALISBURY IS COMFORTING.

In his address at the opening of parlia liament, the Marquis of Salisbury gave some reassurance to those who have feared that the Chinese port question might lead to a conflict between Great Britain and one or more of the Continental powers.

With characteristic brevity and discre tion the Chinese question was merely touched upon, but the prime minister made it clear that unnecessarily alarming constructions had been put upon the attitude of Russia and Germany in their occupation of Port Arthur and Klao-Chou respectively

"I may say," was the assurance of Salisbury, "that there is no effort this country would not make to protect her treaty rights. At the same time, no one has evinced the slightest intention of infringing

In substantiation of this somewhat surprising statement, the marquis merely mentioned that he had direct and spontanthat the Chinese ports recently occupied by

them would remain open to free commerce. The announcement of this understanding between Great Britain and the German and Russian governments will not only allay much of the international apprehension that has existed for some time, but will be the cause of a more friendly attitude toward Salisbury, who has lately been pretty

severely criticised for his lack of aggres-

acts of great statesmen may be legitimately criticised, but it should not be forgotten that a close counselor may have accomplished much that is not published. In other words, it should be remembered that there may be much in diplomacy that does

not immediately appear on the surface. ELIMINATING THE SILVER ISSUE.

Henry Clews & Co., of New York, are authority for the statement that this country is now placing loans in Europe to the amount of about \$160,000,000, at higher rates of interest than are obtainable or this side. This could not be done if our money basis was not of the same intrinsic character as that of England, Germany, etc.; whereas, if we were on the 16 to 1 free coinage basis, no nation of any importance except China and Mexico would take our money in direct cash dealings

that this country has had silver enough infused into its national money, the average cost price of the \$102,284,736 silver now held by the treasury against the outstanding Sherman silver notes was 321/2 cents, whereas the present price is 57% cents per ounce, thus showing a loss to the government thereon of \$38,425,710. Before the Mc-Kinley administration expfres, the world's output of gold will aggregate enough to nullify all attempts to force a double standard in any country of the world where the single standard exists. With this in view, it appears absurd to try to foist upon this country the free colnage of sil-

ADVANCEMENT OF THE LABORING MAN.

ver at 16 to 1.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls attention to a recent sale of Missouri state bonds which shows the extent to which the price of money has fallen in this country within the past few years. The bonds bore 4 per cent interest, amounting to \$350,000, and were sold at a premium. They were issued to refund bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, which had previously been issued to take up bonds bearing 10 per cent interest, this last mentioned issue being sold for 75 cents on the dollar. The date of this sale was 1869, when greenbacks were worth only 75 cents on the dollar. After showing that the rate for private loans in Missouri has fallen to nearly the same extent in the same time, the Globe-Democrat says:

"This is a little different sort of a story from that which the silver orators tell. They pretend that interest and fixed charges for farmers and others remain the same as during the war period, while things about President McKinley and the the prices of farm products and the wages here given, however, show that interest in Misscuri is much less than half as high as it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Allowing for the premium now on public bonds and the discount then, the present rate of interest is only about third what it was at that time. Ex-Gov ernor Stone, like his friend Bryan, has often shed metaphorical tears over the crime of 1873, by which 'half of the country's money was struck down and the value of the other half enormously increased. Governor Stone, and every other person in this state, and in almost every other state, no matter how poor or obscure, who has acceptable security to offer, can bor row money for half what he would have had to pay for it in 1872." These facts, as our St. Louis contempora

ry shows, knock out the rest of the pre tenses of the silverites also. While the prices of many farm products have lowered in the past, the price of wheat in 100 cent dollars is about the same as it was thirty years ago when reckoned on the gold basis, and the price of beef and pork pretty nearly holds its own. "On the other hand, the farmers' machinery and tools, the interest on the money he borrows, the price of the clothes he wears and his general living expenses are, in the aggregate, only about half what they were at that time. That is to say, the farmer has been a great gainer by the change. The same is true, of course, of the average wage, worker An exhaustive examination made by the United States commissioner of labor a few years ago showed that a dollar would buy 271/2 per cent more of the necessaries of life in 1891 than it would have bought in 1872, a year before the great 'crime of the century' was perpetrated, and the average laborer got 10 per cent more wages in 1891 than he did in the earlier year. The thing than he did in the earlier year. The thing becomes a ward politician, a lawyer, and that the wage-worker had to sell, his labor, then governor of his state, when he marries went up in price, and everything which he had to buy went down. His condition has fused him. The Atchison critic regards the century, and so has that of the farmer. The deposits in the savings banks of the country and the reduction in the amount

of the farm mortgages are conclusive on both these points." These are facts beyond controversy, and the question which must arise is why, in the face of them, the agitators can find patient listeners when they preach calamity to those whom they are pleased to call the "lower orders." There never was a time when the American laborer was in better condition than at present, and yet, perhaps, there never was a time when he was less contented with his lot, and more ready to follow the leadership of damagogic agitators. The enlargement of his opportunities in the past has made him impatient for more rapid advancement in the future, and with thoughtless disregard for those immutable laws of civilization which work out results in their own good time he is seeking to force a premature onsummation. He must admit that he has been advancing, and yet he thinks he should advance faster, and so is ready to hearken to the rapid transit fellows who

have a method for accelerating his speed. There must be such an explanation as this or we would not find a single wage-earner in the whole country advocating the free silver policy, for example. It is not a matter of opinion that a depreciated currency faally affects the condition of the laboring man. It is a matter of history and experience, and so well established that it is open to no doubt whatever. How in the light of this experience and history a laboring man can delude himself with illusory hopes of a betterment of his condition through a financial system that is certain to increase the price of things which he must buy without any certainty of its increasing his wages is one of those things which cannot be reconciled with ordinary intelligence, and we believe that it is only necessary for him to reflect dispassionately to arrive at the conclusion that such a system would make of him a victim and

not a beneficiary. EDITORIAL NOTES.

Governor Bushnell is kind enough to forgive his enemies for the injury he was un-

able to do them. The January thaw was a little slow in getting here, but it buckled right down to

business after it arrived. In the excitement of his trial Zola is affording the Parisians even greater entertainment than he gave them in his books.

We trust Lady Somerset's confession will not compel Miss Willard to recommend a term of treatment at some good Keeley in-However, if the Kansas Republican con-

vention should get into anything resembling a deadlock, look out for a stampede to Coburn. With all due respect to that Ohio congressman, it is not so desirable to get the

"J" out of our alphabet as to get the jays

out of our politics. Senator Pettigrew declares that Hawai

is not worth annexing. That being the case, if we were Senator Pettigrew we

there is nothing in the constitution which requires Senator Pettigrew to annex any-

thing that he doesn't want to tie up with. Kansas makes and prints her own school books, and, as a consequence, is now supplied with books which are cheap in every sense of the word.

The fact that Mr. Joe Leiter is thinking of making large investments in Kansas City confirms the belief that he is a man of sound business judgment. Indications are growing that the Repub

lican party will soon fall into its old habit of paying off the public debt. This is a weakness it never seems to overcome. That North Carolina man who has be

now doubtless believes that the gold standard is the curse of the human race, We notice that Republicans now generally admit that they will lose the next congress, the admissions appearing exclu-

sively in the editorial columns of the Dem-

ocratic press. It is said that Tom Watson is one of the most successful criminal lawyers in the South. When Senator Stewart catches those criminals of '73 he should retain Tom for the prosecution.

There is no state in the Union whose constitution authorizes the executive to frame legislation and try to force it on the lawmaking body. If Governor Leedy is not guilty of usurpation, the word is without meaning.

Nobody Apuble that Mr De Lome has

been thinking all kinds of uncomplimentary

American people, but it is not probable that of labor have gone down. The figures he has been so indiscreet as to put these thoughts into a letter. for the release of Redmond, and Judge Wofford emphatically declares that he did.

regard to many other criminals makes the story of his intercession for Redmond quite easy of acceptance. KANSAS TOPICS.

Last summer the Kansas man who started for the Klondike was regarded as a hero; now he is looked upon as a fool. The country papers are full of indignant denials from men who have been accused of

Klondike ambitions. It is in Atchison that the publication of 'cards" in regard to private affairs has reached its most horrible limit. An Atchi son man has issued a "card" in which he denies the report that his daughter, who is an actress, is "thinking of being oper ated on for appendicitis."

The people are disposed to look with con

siderable doubt upon the tales of starva-

tion in Cuba. At Atchison the other night

a lecturer in behalf of the starving Cubans realized only \$6 for his cause. And yet Atchison is generous. She once raised \$400 inside of an hour to help the starving The oldest looking man in the row of ex-governors at Tom Osborn's funeral was John P. St. John, who has lost much of his

former erect and gallant bearing. Next to Glick he is the oldest man. The four oldtimers who sat side by side were Glick, aged 71; St. John, aged 65; Morrill, aged 64; Crawford, aged 63. An Atchison literary critic condemns a recent novel as "the most dangerous book of the season," because its hero is almost a perfect man. As a poor young law student he proposes to a girl and is refused. He

the daughter of the woman who first reit shows the wives of the country what miserable sticks they have married, and thus will breed discontent. The literary cult at Topeka are worry recently received an ancient book entitled "The Twelve Caesars." It contains pic-

tures of the Caesars and their wives, and

in every instance the woman is pictured

with an enormously long neck, while, with

the single exception of Julius, the Caesars

are fat men. It is understood very well

that a great statesman ought to be fat, but nowadays there are no women with such long necks as those pictured, and it is the fear of the Topeka literary cult that our modern day females are deteriorating, or telescoping, or something of that sort. Miss Edna Whitney, labor's queen, has very properly resented the slight put upon ner by Topeka during her recent visit there. She has sent back to John Waters, Charley Holliday and John McManus the photographs which they gave her, and, in curt note, demanded the return of her own pictures. It is consoling, however, to

queen from a cigar box. Chancellor Snow made a somewhat remarkable statement during religious exercises at the state university the other day. He read some statistics of the religious colleges of the land which disclosed that there were more church members in seventeen state universities than in all of the doctrinal schools.

these labor kings of Kansas to know that

they may yet procure images of the labor

Report of amateur performance from the Emporia Gazette: About half an audience braved the terrors of the All Stars' programme and sat through it with clinched teeth, refusing to take chloroform. No fatalities were reported Sunday.

Mr. Peter Grabengeter, who works at the Santa Fe ice house in Newton, tried to couple some cars the other day, when the grabengeter at the end of one of them nipped off a mess of his fingers.

Dr. Bent Murdock: Wahoo, ginseng. prickly ash and wild cherry bitters, sassa fras tea, poke greens, and pig's jowi will soon be rine.

Optimistic item from Colonel Major Jeltz: "Times are not very good at this chrono-ligicaning, but the dull thug may yet be

The release of Kansas seems just positive ly to be assured. Mr. Barnicle removed his residence from Montgomery county to Iowa

There is no more interesting issue before the Kansas people than Governor Leedy's proposed special session of the legislature Peculiar interest attaches to the opinions of leading Populists upon the question. The Ottawa Herald contains interviews with three very prominent Populists-State Senator Sheldon, Walter Costigan and P. P. Eider-all of whom are opposed to the special session. After stating very positively that he was opposed to the special session Senator Sheldon said: "I voted in good faith for the measure which Governor Leedy vetoed," explained the senator, "and from the casual reading I have given to Governor Leedy's proposed bill it does not seem to differ in any important respect from the one which he vetoed. The bill which the governor vetoed gave the railroad commissioners power to fix maximum rate schedules on all lines in Kansas upon complaint from shippers."

The usually fiery Costigan spoke very conservatively. He said:
"I don't know that the bill as published in yesterday's papers is a true copy of the proposed bill. If it is Governor Leedy has on any terms whatever. As an evidence should not annex it. As we understand it, I trouble on his hands if he intends to stand

by that bill. I cannot believe that he intends to do so. Either mistakes have been made in the printing of that bill, or Governor Leedy has overlooked some very ser-ious points. The bill as published is very deficient; is far weaker than the vetocd bill; and in fact in some particulars weaker than the existing law which was passed by the Republicans in 1883. That bill, as pub-lished in the papers, will never be passed by a Populist legislature without amend ments. It is entirely too weak and too favorable to the railroads. How Governor Leedy could yeto the bill that he did on the ground that it was not stringent enough, and now ask for the passage of such a bill as published yesterday, is cerstrange. You ask me what I think are his motives? For me to attempt to inswer that would be merely conjecture, and I must decline to answer. Ex-Lieutenant Governor P. P. Elder was come demented on the financial question

pression of his views. He thought the proposed Leedy bill was a little better than the vetoed bill, though not in essential particulars. In response to a question, he

"Do I think the bill will be passed? Well, it's extremely doubtful even if Leedy calls a special session. You see every man who goes up there has a bill of his own or a different idea at least from every other man and they would spend their full allotted time, costing the state several thou-sand dollars, and probably leave without any railroad legislation being passed." 'Then you don't think a special session

should be called?" "No," said the governor, using a few expletives which are a part of the governor's vocabulary, but not customarily used in print, "I don't see any necessity of Governor Leedy's calling a special se sion even if he gets enough encouragement from the members of the legislature to lead him to believe the railroad bill could b passed. We've got along a year now without any railroad legislation and we can ge along another year. Why, no one wants a special session but Fred Close and the other Topeka fellows who get their has and drinks easy during the session, and some of the members of the legislature themselves. That was proved to me dur-ing our recent committee meeting in To-Prosecutor Lowe denies that he asked peka, when my resolution against a specia ession was put to vote. The only vote recorded against it was that of Fred Close No, the state had better save the mone The probability is that Judge Wofford it would expend in a special session, which speaks the truth. Mr. Lowe's conduct in most likely would result in nothing being

> Kansas people who are contemplating fourney to the Klondike will be intereste in a letter writen to the Lawrence Journal by Dr. W. S. Bunn, who is connected in a professional way with the company uncontract with the national government to carry supplies to Dawson City. doctor writes from Portland, Ore., and at extract from his letter reads as follows:

> Notwithstanding my personal belief i the richness and permanency of the metallic wealth of the Yukon country, my heart i filled with sadness when I see the crowd collecting in this city of Portland. Men vomen and boys, all with their eyes fixed upon the golden mirage, alternately bright ening and waning away up there by the Arctic circle. Gray-haired women, men who have never known hardships greater than confinement in the store or house, boys with cigarettes in their mouths looking upon the whole thing as a "lark"; outfits of every class and description, but not one in fifty sufficient for a year's supply, or even six months.

Time and space are annihilated, difficult ies and dangers are but dreams, but a ster away from Portland lies the great Canadian city of Dawson, and possibly-oh, pshaw probably-nay, certainly, fame and fortune in a golden shower await each comer. But it won't. From what I have already seen nd heard. I venture the prophecy that upor that ley arena will be enacted next winter ome of the saddest scenes American his tory will have to record. If it is frenzied hope and excitement here, it will be bound less despair and failure, and the majority must fail, and yet I am told that every thing in Portland is comparatively quiet "You should see Seattle," they say. Nine out of ten are outlitting at that point. I do not wish to see Seattle.

Most of the returned Klondikers stopping at this hotel, so I have already secured a large fund of definite information. A day or so ago I met William Murray, a deputy United State who has just arrived direct from Dawson bringing with him an insane man. Mr Murray is quite a secret society man and we at once became well acquainted. is a quiet, dignified gentleman of about 45. His lofty brow bespeaks intelligence his face shows no guile and his voice has the unmistakable ring of truth. He says: "The trail is in excellent condition; there are no ice gorges in the Yukon river. The vinter is mild. We tramped the whole distance and pulled our sleds. You will have no trouble whatever. It is a rich country and any man can do well there," etc. The next day I met Dr. Schuman, who has been there in the interest of a St. Louis syndicate. He has just returned by dog team over the same trail. He says: "I do not believe you people will get there this winter. You will have trouble. The trail is rough and the ice is gorged in the Yukon river until it is like climbing over nountains. You will have trouble with the Canadian police and, besides, there is nothing at Dawson to go for." Lieutenant Ray says the gold bubble has bursted; only desolation and starvation remain, in his man just from Dawson told me to-day that it was the richest country on earth and that there was no distress. He characterized the relief expedition as a "holdup" of the government. I am glad to have seen these men and talked with them personally, as I can thus give any Kansan ontemplating an Alaskan venture definite and precise information. It is this: As no two stories agree, they must all be liars but one, and I have not located that especial one as yet. Perhaps I may find him in time for a subsequent communication

They say every dog has its day. It seems to me that all the dogs in Christendom are having their day on the same day in this town. They rank up in prices with brown stone fronts and bicycles. A cur-sory glance at a small delegation of about twenty revealed the fact that about every canine nationality and degree of domesti-cation was represented, from the half savage cowboy coyote of the Western plains to the nervous, degenerated debauchee of Paradise alley and the East bottoms, with an occasional sprinkling of Great Danes and Newfoundlands. Fortune truly makes strange bedfellows, and, in my humble estimation, she will create a new and abplutely unprecedented breed of dogs in

Clinton broke all of its own previous records in the extent of its hospitality to the hobo fraternity last month. Lodgings for 317 were furnished at the municipal hostelry.

A St. Joe man complains to the News that it costs him \$50 for extra fuel each winter to keep his wife's \$10 collection of plants from freezing, and that the flowers are invariably killed by being "set out" too early in the spring. Consternation is spreading among the masculine candidates for the Popocratic

fayette county. A handsome and popular young woman is said to have intimated a purpose to go after it. The council of administration of the Misand 21 as the time for holding the state encampment at Carthage. Word from Na-tional Commander Gobin indicates that he

nomination for the clerkship over in La-

may be present during the gathering. The Savannah Republican ventures into the realm of prophecy thus: "With \$1.000 apiece a Klondike club of nine will leave Tarkio for the gold fields in the spring. Next cinter a 'Missouri' club of nine will leave for Tarkio with \$1,000 worth of experience

gravestones publishes a card in one of the local papers in which he calls attention to special inducements which he is offering and urges the people of that section co-operate with him in making his business

The patriotic example set by the business en of the little Henry county village of Montrose is one well worthy of emulation towns. They have subscribed more than \$160 toward the fund for exploiting Missourl's greatness at the Omaha exposition.

J. S. Wentworth, of Lexington, recently presented the Kansas City public library two rare and valuable books which he had purchased in Europe. One is a volume by Francis Boein, published in 1002, and the other a work of L'Flosi De Gestro Ro mano, published in 1540.

Although he has a better job at Jefferson City as supreme court reporter, some of Perry Rader's overzealous friends in Chariton and Carroll counties are booming him as a successor to Judge Rucker on the circuit bench in case the latter succeeds in landing the Second district congressional nomination. Dr. Hedgneth, of Atchison county, is con

ident that fully 1,000 bushels of corn will be sent in response to his suggestion that the people of Northwest Missouri donate corn for the erection of a pyramid at the Omaha exposition which shall appropriate-ly typify one of the possibilities of the most fertile spot on earth. "Did Governor Stephens overlook the

fact." pertinently inquires the Post-Dispatch, in alluding to the appointment of A. W. Eisner, of Jefferson City, as an Omaha exposition commissioner, "that A. W. Elsner, of Jefferson City, was indicted with 'Fire Alarm' Flanagan for corrupt lobbying at the last session of the state legislature?" State Warden Burford is making it ho

for the violators of the game law. Al-though his occupancy of the office began but a short time ago, he has already secured about 200 convictions in Southeas Missouri, where the law has been more persistently and frequently disregarded than anywhere else in the state. It has been the practice of pot-hunters there the warden claims to kill game in season and out of season, and to ship it to market regardless of the law's requirements but he purposes now, with his little regiment of 138 deputies, to "show" them, i necessary, that the statutes have got to be complied with.

While poking around among some boards in the Badger Lumber Company's yard at Nevada Tuesday, some boys found a mul titude of cogs and wheels which at once suggested the idea of an infernal machine. They carried the news on the street and in less time than it takes to tell it, half the town was aroused with the story of an attempt to blow up the city with dynamite. City Marshal Carver was notified of the presence of the infernal machine and at once went to investigate. He found the remnants of a wrecked slot machine. Burglars who broke into a news denot the other night, after smashing the machine and securing what coin it contained, simply dumped it over the fence into the lumber yard.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It is quite safe to say that the 300,000 Republicans of Mis-souri have the most remarkable of all state Such leadership is in the nature of a phenomenon. The seventh age of man at the head of a party is new, and as far as tested, decidedly not an inspira tion. And yet there is in the exhibition a may be some doubt as to the compatibility of this kind of pathos with Republican polities. Some people seem to like it, or at east to connect it superstitiously with the arrogant and successful office brokerage of a former generation. But that wand of brass is rusting with the Pharaohs. If pathos over a ruln by moonlight or moonshine is to be the Republican keynote in Missouri, then little remains to be said at present except that there are men who ripe and ripe, then rot and rot, and thereby hangs a tale.

"No. I have not sold out for \$300,000, but there," was the reply, when Mr. James who has recently returned to Clinton from the Klondike, was asked by the Democrat if he had sold a claim as reported for the above sum. "I have come out to arrange plies for our men next winter, and take my wife back with me. Can't say just when I will go back, but want to get off as soon as I can do so conveniently. don't want to advise anyone to go in there or to stay out. If I were to advise anyone to stay out I might keep them from making a fortune, and, on the other hand, might go and lose their lives, as there are if anyone is determined to go and asks my advice, I would say, take in at least one year's supplies, if not more. It is

not child's play to take this trip." Greenville Johnson and Captain Steck, oldtimers in Atchison county, spent some hours in the office of Editor Doof of the Journal, at Rockport, the other day, chatting of early day experiences and exchangante-war period. Mr. Johnson was a patron of the Linden postoffice before the government had discovered the existence of Rockport. He was a Whig and a sub-scriber to the New York Tribune in those days, and the ultra pro-slavery postmaster at Linden refused to hand the paper out when it was called for. Heath Nuckolls was a clerk in the store in which the postoffice was located, and to him Mr. Johnson told his story, with the result that Nuck-olls agreed to slip his Tribune out to him. Johnson wrote a letter to Horace Greeley Johnson would live to see the day when the Tribune would be read at every postoffice in the United States. This prophecy as Editor Dopf suggests, has been practi-cally verified, and Mr. Johnson had the opportunity to vote for Greeley for presiso, as both in the meantime had changed their political affiliations.

Sample Free Trade Lies. From the New York Press

Daniel Davis, of Phillipsburg, N. J., sends

us a clipping from an editorial of the World and says, "Please call attention to the lies and refute them." Mr. Davis is right in calling them lies, for they are nothing but lies. One of the particular and specific lies is this: "Since he (President McKinley) signed the Dingley bill our exports of manufactured articles, which had reached the highest point under the Wilson law, have steadily declined." Let us see how "steadily" they have de-

clined. In August, 1897, the exports of manufactured articles were \$22,909,496. In December they were \$23,340,448. Where is the decline? In August, 1897, the exports of manufactured articles were \$1,800,000 more than in August, 1896; in September, they were \$1,155,000 more than in September, 1896; in October they were less by a million or more than in October, 1896, but in November they were greater again, and in December they were only slightly less than for December, 1896, For the five months of August, September, October, November and December of 1897, under the McKinley law, the total exports of manufactured articles were \$113,000,500, as against \$111,708,059 for the corresponding five months of 1896 under

That much for the World's lie about the "steady decline of exports of manufact-ured articles." The other lie which Mr. Davis asks

to refute is this: "And the law is thus The government receipts for the month of January were announced yesterday. The customs receipts alone show for January a gain of \$3,000,000 over December, and the internal revenue receipts a gain of more deserving of publications.

than a million. Furthermore, the custom receipts for January of this year, under the Dingley law, were \$3,000,000 more than for the corresponding month of last year under the Wilson law. So there is the

answer to lie number two. Mr. Davis and all other citizens should observe that in its habitual tariff lying the World does not attempt to prove its contention with the statistics of the treasury department. It boldly asserts what it wishes to assert, and it lies out of its own

Horace Boles on Finance.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Boles was the first of the leaders of the free silver party to abandon the sacred ratio of 15 to 1. This opposition on his part carried consternation and demoralization into the ranks of the free silver party in the last campaign in Iowa, and for that eminent service he is deserving of encomium. The moment it is conceded that some other ratio than 16 to 1 is possible the

Mr. Boles, in his lecture on "Money," talks about the "money of the constitution, and makes the illogical assumption that be cause the states were prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts that there fore congress must make both metals a I gal tender. Now, the states were prolibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the reason that in pre-Revolutionary times the colonies had made paper money legal tender, and this frequently worked a great injustice to creditors in the other colonies. If we were frequently to have a harmonious union this must be prohibited, and it was.

But there is no duty laid upon congress to make anything legal tender, either gold silver or paper, though it has the power it it chooses to exercise it. Mr. Boies appar-ently thinks that nothing is money unless it is also legal tender, and that if congress does not make gold and silver equally lega tender it deprives the states of certain of their just rights, a contention he canno maintain either historically or logically and the more stable its value the better serves its purpose. The legal tender quality adds nothing to its value. There is no legal tender law between nations, and ye out the least friction.

Mr. Boles strongly opposes the national banks and a banking currency, and gives utterance to this delphic prediction:

Disclaiming all pretense of knowledge that fits me above others to speak as a teacher of men on this subject. I want to put on record this prediction: In less than another decade the national banks will bold the purse strings of this government, and in the United States will wield a power before which thrones have crumbled and republics have disappeared, or they will be upon the high road to final and complete extinction. Mr. Boles may think there is some mean ing in this, but to the ordinary mind it i

very opaque. What does he mean by the words, "holding the purse strings of the government"? Does the Bank of England hold the purse-strings of the British gov ernment? Or the Bank of Germany the ourse strings of the German empire? the Bank of France the purse strings of France? What silliness! Governments ar supported not by banks, but by taxation and hold their own "purse-strings."

Mr. Boies has his own plan for a

rency system, which he brought out dur ing the recent Iowa campaign. It was com-mented on at the time by the Times-Herald. The sum and substance of it is govern at the market price of those metals. Secretary of the Treasurer Windom

the first to propose this plan, and it has been mooted at various times since by others, but no person has ever yet pointed out, not even Mr. Boies how it can be practically put in operation.

We commend Mr. Boles' address to our

readers. They will see therein what strang vagaries can possess the mind of a very honest man when he leaves the beaten experience to make a pathway for himself. There can be no originality either in money

Bieyeling and Liquor Drinking.

From the Philadelphia Press. Some of the charges made by Mrs. Char-lotte B. Smith in her eccentric crusade of that it encouraged all immoralities, loos ness of habits, liquor drinking and a hos of evils for both sexes known only to the fertile imagination of the celebrated reformer herself. That bicycling is an esthat it is not an exercise for those addicted to liquor or in any way in liquor, and that it leads to such an active development of the body as to insure that soundness health that is a basis for soundness o merals, is unquestioned save by the anae

mic prudes of both sexes.

A fact, worth all of the Washington former's trumpery rhetoric, showing the noral effect of wheeling is the recent vote taken by the Century Wheelmen Club this city on the question of the sale of li-quor in its clubhouses. Although the largest club of wheelmen in this country, thou ughly up-to-date, having as is usual with such clubs its share of good fellows ar its members, it is significant of the high sense of decency among its member that the sale of liquor was vot el down by a practically unanimous vote n the future as in the past, neither at the ty clubhouse nor at the country club house, will liquor be sold. In view of the fact that the club has a large membership of young men under age, this self-imis exceedingly creditable, since the average 'secial" club not composed of wheelme is apt to be organized for the bar and the bar alone, to the great detriment of the members and their manners and morals.

This action of so important a club as the Century Wheelmen not only puts a quietus on much of the clatter of the erratic re fermers, but it will set a good example throughout the world of wheeldom, Many than like aggregations among similar young people of the same social levels. Whatever ills may be charged to them cannot fairly be blamed on the wheel but on good fellowship and its results under unrestrained conditions. Noting the common sense and the self-respect that lie back of the Cen-tury Club's action other clubs, which may now allow liquor, to the injury of minors can mend their ways. However, whichever way it is regarded, the no-liquor move of this important wheeling club is significant and a credit to wheelmen and their manliness, as it was in large part prompted by the desire that in the city and the country their clubhouses could be made the rendezvous for mothers, sisters, sweethearts

Country Press and Postage

from the Chicago Times-Herald In the discussion of the postal deficiency bill there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to make up the present loss by compelling country newspapers to pay a uniform rate of 1 cent per pound and take away the privilege they now have of free distribution within the county of publica-

Without undertaking here to suggest the best means of making up the deficiency, it may be said that almost any method will find approval rather than imposing additional postage on the country press.

By far the larger part of the country papers are weekly publications, and in many instances they are much more in the nature of philanthropic enterprises than financial ones. Much of the country editor's labor is gratuitous, for he is con-stantly compelled to give his time and the use of his columns to the community without any compensation.

There are prosperous country papers, of course, and these could easily bear the burden of additional postage, but there are more of the other class that need encour agement and help, rather than the imposition of greater expense in the matter circulation

It should be easy to find some way make up the small postal deficiency without placing a heavier tax on the most

THE LOVE OF THE PAST.

As sailors watch from their prison For the long, gray line of the coasts, I look to the past re-arisen,

And joys come over in hosts Like the white sea birds from their roosts I love not the delicate present,

To-day is the life of the peasant, But the past is a haven of rest-The joy of the past is the best. The rose of the past is better Than the rose we ravish to-day:

*Tis helier, purer, and fitter
To place on the shrine where we pray-For the secret thoughts we obey There are no deceptions nor changes ere all is as placed and still; No grief nor fate that estranges,

Nor hope that no life can fulfill; The coarse delights of the hour And we joy in a poisonous flower.

Knowing that nothing can save Our flesh from the fate of the grave. But surely we leave them returning Filled with an infinite yearning. Knowing the past to be rest

That the things of the past are the best. SNOWFLAKES.

Out of the sky they come Wandering down the air-Some to the roofs and some Whiten the branches bare:

Some in the empty nest, Some on the ground below, Until the world is dressed All in a gown of snow.

Dressed in a fleecy gown Out of the snowflakes spun: Over her head the sun.

Chosts of the flowers that died Visit the earth, and then Under the white drifts hide.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again-The eternal years of God are hers But Error, wounded, writher with pain,

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The poem entitled "Opportunity," by Senitor Ingalls, which appears in print at frequent intervals, is not the only one under the same heading. Mr. Walter French, of Washington, the tile clerk of the house of representatives, has among his clippings one of these poems, which was written by Dr. R. D. Joyce, a man of some literary fame, a few days before his death, and when he knew that his life was nearly ended. Since Dr. Joyce was writing from his own bitter experiences the lines are not without interest. They run:

Sweet hours that I have lost unwittingly.
Bright pearls that through my careless fingers slid
Into Oblivion's wave and there lie hid,
Never returning to restore to me
The priceless gift, wing'd opportunity.
That few men grasp and keep, and fewer still

Use justly! O, swift hours, had I been wise From year to fleeting year your worth to

prize,
On other paths than those of grief and ill
And ignorance, beneath the shining skies
Of calm philosophy with clearer ken
I now might walk and see the hearts of men And nature's face, and teach my soul from

Some little knowledge of God's mysteries. "I have 'been on the road,' as we traveling men say, for nearly twenty years," said a veteran commercial man not long ago, "and never during that brief career have I seen as little card playing upon the trains as at present. Why, in the old days, a drummer used to take along a deck of cards in his grip as religiously as he did is tooth brush, and it was the easie ter in the world to make up a four or fivehanded game. At first nearly everyone used to play poker, good, stiff games, too; but after a while euchre, whist, hearts, and other games had the call, and there was not so much poker played, but a lively 50cent limit was no unusual occurrence. Sev-eral states made stringent laws against the late magician, Herrmann, who was nuite a lover of the fascinating game of iraw, was arrested for playing poker while passing through a county in Georgia, and it of his friends to get him off with a heavy fine. Such occurrences have thrown a damper on poker playing, and it is seldom you will find a game in the smoking room

f a sleeper these days." Cuban tobacco fields have been so well 'guanoed" in the last ten years that there is no prospect of ever seeing "pw Ha-varas" again. "I was treated to a puritana yesterday," says a New York writer, "by a man who has imported his own cigars for years, and with the smoke he delivered this statement: 'It is the finest cigar in New York, and there never will be another box of them made. The quality of tebacco in them is not grown now, and cannot be grown again. Havana cigars farmers had any sense they would plant obacco. There isn't an acre of botto land in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississi r Louislana, that will not grow the finest tobacco, and as for Texas—why, over there in the extreme western portion of the state, where the soil is twenty feet deep and the climate so salubrious that strawberries grow in midwinter, we ought to raise a quality of the weed that would bring the aborigines back from the happy growing tobacco. Put the starving farm-

Foster McFarland, one of the members of the Georgia senate, had a curious experience not long ago which will give an added interest in the perennial bills for the improvement of the condition of the convicts who are let out to contractors. As chairman of a sub-committee to inves tigate the condition of the convict the Okefinoke swamp, he visited that region with his fellow committeemen. The wanted to cross a creek, and as they had no boats they took off their own clothes and donned some regular convict clothes which they had. Arriving on the other side, they ran shivering into some nearby farmhouses in full convict apparel to change their clothes. The natives, thinking they were harboring a crowd convicts, summoned their neighbors and guarded the Georgia statesmen all night, The next morning some friends arrived and identified them, after which the guard re-

One of the wealthlest and lovellest society of \$25,000 above her most extravagant needs and she feels she must get rid of it and benefit her fellow men, so she spends it all on hothouse grapes at \$5 a pound, which she sends to hospitals and slums. Ministers and social reformers have pleaded in vain with her, but she argues keenly. Be-sides the surprise and pleasure the grapes give the ill and dying she calculates the enormous amount of employment given to gardeners, clerks and messengers, who otherwise would be out of work.

Henry James, the novelist, will probably never return to America to live, as he han just purchased a country home at Rye, Sussex, England, close to the sea. Hitherto he has occupied handsome quarters in Kensington, London, but he is passionately fond of country life. Mr. James is now past 50, but he looks youthful and

Paris' Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received a legacy of 200,000 from Mme. Chassegros, a mem-ber of the demi-monde. Particularly she desired the society to prevent the ill treatpounds fit for the humane care of all